CZECH REPUBLIC

Leaving no one behind: The Czech Republic's approach and priorities

The Czech Republic committed to leaving no one behind in its Development Co-operation Strategy 2018-2030. It addresses leaving no one behind through its focus on the humanitarian-development nexus; efforts to create a more coherent and sustainable impact by ensuring synergies between bilateral and multilateral activities; through its partnerships between public, private and civil society actors; and by developing innovative financial instruments.

Czech development co-operation targets ethnic minorities and other socially excluded groups, as well as people with health-related disabilities. It also deliberately targets poorer and marginalised regions in its partner countries. To identify where need is greatest, the Czech Republic uses internationally recognised criteria and indicators such as the Human Development Index, the Fund for Peace’s Fragile State Index or EU needs assessments.

A key challenge with addressing leaving no one behind for the Czech Republic is finding efficient ways to monitor progress with leaving no one behind so as to avoid additional and costly administrative burdens.

Financial flows from the Czech Republic to developing countries

The Czech Republic's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)</th>
<th>Predictability (%)</th>
<th>Transparency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of country-led results frameworks</td>
<td>Predictability</td>
<td>Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Funding recorded in countries’ national budgets</td>
<td>Funding through countries’ systems</td>
<td>Untied ODA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>61.1%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trend</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>↓</td>
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</tbody>
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Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.
The Czech Republic’s official development assistance

In 2017, the Czech Republic provided USD 272 million in net ODA (preliminary data). This represented 0.13% of gross national income (GNI) and a decrease of 0.8% in real terms from 2016, due to a slight decrease in technical assistance and administrative costs. It plans to increase its official development assistance (ODA) to reach an intermediary target of 0.17% of ODA/GNI by 2020. The 2016 DAC Peer Review of the Czech Republic recommended that it should prepare a more ambitious plan for reaching its commitment of 0.33% ODA/GNI by 2030 (OECD, 2016[1]). In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 22 million and represented 8% of the Czech Republic’s total net ODA, compared to 6.9% in 2016.

Its share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) increased from 44.3% in 2015 to 45.9% in 2016, but is below the 2016 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016.

In 2016, 27.4% of ODA was provided bilaterally. In 2016, the Czech Republic allocated 72.6% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 15.6% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core).

In 2016, 48% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. The Czech Republic’s share of country programmable aid was above the DAC country average of 46.8% in 2016. Project-type interventions made up 55% of this aid.

In 2016, USD 17.4 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). Between 2015 and 2016, the Czech Republic’s ODA channelled to and through CSOs increased as a share of bilateral aid, from 21.6% to 24.3%.
In 2016, bilateral ODA was primarily focused on Eastern Europe and the Middle East. USD 19 million of bilateral ODA was allocated to Eastern Europe and USD 11.2 million to the Middle East.

**Figure 18.6. Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Czech Republic**

Note: Thirty-two per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

In 2016, 39.4% of bilateral ODA went to the Czech Republic’s top 10 recipients. Seven of its priority countries are among its top 10 recipients. Its support to fragile contexts reached USD 13.4 million in 2016 (19% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts was distributed mainly between project-type interventions (64%) and contributions to pooled funds (23%).

**Figure 18.7. Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Czech Republic**

In 2016, 14.6% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs), amounting to USD 10.4 million. The share of ODA to the LDCs decreased from 16.4% in 2015 and remains lower than the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. Lower middle-income countries received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2015 (23.5%), noting that 41% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.03% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was below the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

**Figure 18.8. Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Czech Republic**
In 2016, 33.7% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, amounting to USD 24.1 million, with a strong focus on support to education (USD 8 million) and government and civil society (USD 7.3 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 12 million. The Czech Republic committed USD 6.5 million (13.6% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy in 2016.

The amount of bilateral ODA supporting gender equality reached USD 5.1 million. In 2016, 17.6% of Czech bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women’s empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%.

USD 9 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment. In 2016, 18.9% of Czech bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 11.1% (USD 5.3 million) focused particularly on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Note to reader: Annex B provides “Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members”.

Reference